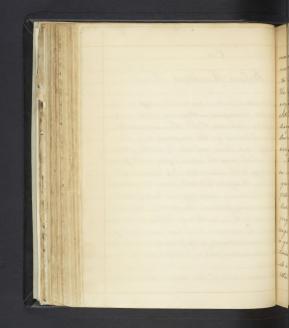
Paper Much 12th 10 1824 10. 9. 4 An Inaugural Difsertation Bilious Remittent Fever By John Paterson Virginia

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Bilious Remittent Fever

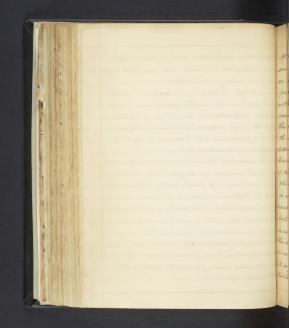
A remittent fever is one which consists of re - pealed paroxyoms without any entire inter - mission between them; there is generally some abatement of the symptoms once in twenty-jour hours, followed by another parox. you which runs the same course as the former. It belongs to the order Febres class pynexia of Gullen. It differs but little from the intermit tent. The same causes applied to different persons may produce remittent in one, and intermittent in another; or applied to the same person at different times and under differ ent circumstances, may produce at one time an intermittent, and at another a remittent The remote causes of this disease are, marsh



measurate or exhalations arising from low most situations abunding with vegetable multi- to in a state of putnifaction. The exciting causes are express tooks, sudden vieletudes in the weather, putling and drinking, being to much superease to the sum, patigue, being to much superease to the sum, patigue, low and precarious diet, exposure to might air,

excepive evacuations &c.

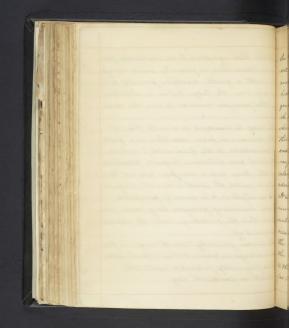
In action of this disease generally come on with a sense of languar and dibility, gaving great spiely, alternate fits of heat and cold with pain in the head and back. The pulse is guich and frequent. The shin hot and dry the tongue parched and covered with a white or yellow fur, great thirst, nausea and sometimes exmitting of a below matter the bow of the original property of the sense of the original property.



After these symptoms have continued for some time, there is generally some ramip on with a gentle moisture partially different over the body; but in a short time another paragem comes on to run the same course.

This may be considered as a mild from of the disease; in some cases there is a great determination to the head with a sistent headach and deliveren, brequent plustings of the face and a remission does not take place until the sixth or seventh day; or is as alight as to be scarcely pereptible, each succeeding parengen being more vistent than the pocceeding, until the patient is carried off.

This disease generally runs its course in five or six days in warm, but in cold climates it is prequently protracted until the tweloth or fourteenth day.



In the treatment of this disease if the pati--ent is young and plethorie, the pulse full and hard, with much determination to the head, we should always bleed. As there is generally nause and distrep about the stoma ch an emetic of tartar emetic or epecacuanha should next be given, of these the former of think preferables After the operation of the emetic the alimentary canal should be the - roughly evacuated by purgatives of which calomel is to be preferred; it is sometimes very advantageously combined with jalap or rhubart, It is sometimes necessary to repeat this medicine more than once, after which we exhibit mild laxatives, as the neutral satts. Oleum

The system being sufficiently reduced by the above remedies we shall have resume to the use of mild diaphoreties. Of these by far the lest are the preparations of antimony.

In c 367 Constitution given every lost hours in deget of from a limble to a sweeth of a grain said a very love soff seek in a county gravite authorises. At a secretion of continued with see it suggests artifaces or desert of these or four rouns every loss rouns a close of three or four rouns every loss rouns a close or growth the saider minutances or acclude or amountain mental the saider minutances or acclude or amountain mental as the phenomena of the saider minutances or acclude or somewhat we want to see a lable street as the phenomena of the saider and the said the said of some warm to quore

In cases of violent headach and livereum cold water or in scould appear to the send by weeker or cubo to the tempers, remove the hair and apply a large bester to the least or in the hair and apply a large bester to the least of the send way we jume with a sheen be ket and day we jume was affections or sponging the body with



cold water, or cold water and vinegar where there is debility, very beneficial. In some cases there is great distress about the stamach, with a vomiting of believes matter This may crequently be relieved by an emelie; or, it the vomiting proceed from irretability alone the valine minture, mint ta, or a musture at iqual quantities of lime water and milk given in done of a table spoon tal every twenty or therby minutes. A very good remedy in his case is strong correct wethout cream or sugar. He some - times give half a grain of sugar of had every hour the indusion of surpentaria is also a use ful remedy. The patient should use as little wrink as possible when the stomach is in

We sometimes derive great benefit from an old grium fill, it prequently queets the elemach when a recent one cannot be retained. I suppository of four or five grains of opium has



apported relief in this case. If very good prescription for bilious romiting, is the relieving

Oh, Earl: Potas: 13 1

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Mir them, and give a table spoon ful exry hour or two

Thould there remedies prove ineffectual, we should apply clothe wrung out of an injurion of chammele "invor, or het brandy in which cloves have been steeped, to the stomach.

sinapouns may hopewise be appoint or what is still better a large idister abolics immediate - by over the stomach.

Obliston applied between the shouldon or to the sale or the table started or the disease when there is next tobility and



The pulse low and fluttering. The alimentary canal being well evacuated by emetics, and purgatives we should commence with the peruvian bank it should be given during the remission in doses as large and frequently repeated as the stomach will bear. I think that the best preparation is the powder. if this create nausea, we may use the infusion or decoction. If it purge we add ten drops of times opii: to each dose. Some advantage may be derived from the addition of fifteen or twen -ty drops of acidum sulphuricum dilutum to each dose. The bark should be continued for several days after all the symptoms of the disease are removed to prevent a relapse. A favorite remedy with some physicians is a solution of ansence preparedunder the name of liquor amenicalis, it is given in dos. - es of four or five drops every four hours, and is said to remove the crust from the



tongue, produce a rediment in the unive, and increase the firmness of the pulse. The patients sixt observed be of the light-est and most digistible kind, as sage, topi-ocha, boiled rice &c. Busminalims of those who have died of

Commonacions of roose was nave and of this disease, show conquisions of black in the lover and spllen, in lammation of the alimentary canal, and a distincted state of of the venous vefels of the brain.

